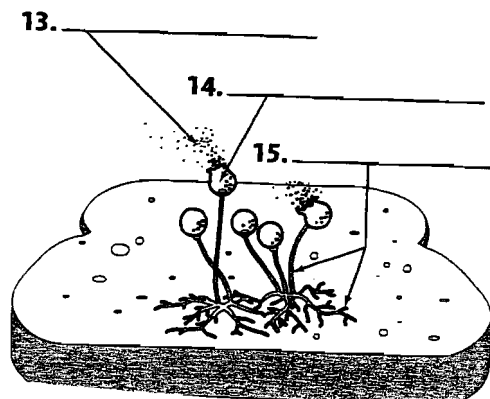


# Kingdom Fungi

<b>Fungi</b>	Eukaryotic (Have a nucleus) many celled organisms.
	Feed on dead or decaying material
	Obtain their food directly from living things
<b>Asexual reproduction</b>	Cell division produces _____.
<b>Sexual reproduction</b>	In, the _____ of two <u>genetically different</u> fungi of the same species produce spores that differ genetically from both parents
	Organisms composed of a fungus and either a green alga or a cyanobacterium; they can appear crusty, leafy, or grow upright 1. Lichens can be an important _____ source for animals. 2. Lichens help rocks <u>weather</u> , or _____. 3. Since lichens are sensitive, they help scientists monitor _____ levels.
<b>Best Conditions For Growth</b>	Fungi grow anchored in <u>soil</u> like plants, but do not make their own _____-they grow best in _____ places.
<b>Beneficial Aspects</b>	Used as Food Sources: _____, yeast (Bread, beer, wine production), Cheeses (Blue Cheese, Roquefort, Brie) Produce _____, such as penicillin, which can fight diseases. Important as _____, recycling organic matter
<b>Bad Aspects</b>	Many fungi cause animal and plant _____.



Hyphae Spores  
Sporangia

## Viruses

<b>Virus</b>	a _____ strand of hereditary material surrounded by a protein coating
<b>Virus multiplication</b>	viruses can make copies of themselves only inside a living _____
_____	—make the host cell create new viruses, which kills the host cell
<b>Viruses</b>	
_____	hide in the host cell without destroying it
<b>Viruses</b>	
<b>Reproduction</b>	
<b>Fighting viruses</b>	_____—weakened <u>virus particles</u> which allow the host to fight some diseases
<b>Treating viral diseases</b>	_____ are not effective treatments for viral infections.  Infected cells sometimes produce _____, which are proteins that can protect non infected cells.  Antiviral drugs often have adverse _____, limiting their use.  Public health measures can _____ or slow disease spread.  Research with viruses—_____ uses viruses to replace defective cell hereditary material with normal cell hereditary material.